

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C. FRIDAY, FEB. 7, 1881.

Small Pox.—Since our last issue we have been officially informed that one new case of small pox has developed itself. The disease broke out yesterday morning upon a negro man belonging to Mr. Samuel Berry. The negro was immediately removed to the Mineral Spring, about two miles out of town. There has been no death since our last issue, that of Mrs. Hamilton, whom we reported sick last week. There is no case now in town, with the exception of Mrs. Bloom, who is considered out of danger. The negro girl at the hospital is recovering, has not yet been discharged. Total number of cases since Jan. 1st, 7 deaths, 3.

The Fayetteville Observer and the Constitution.—The last Fayetteville Observer comes down upon us with a perfect *Hale* storm of abuse, which it seems to consider a reply to an article in the Journal of some weeks since, upon the subject of amendments to the constitution. Perhaps it may be; but we must confess ourselves too much of an "ignorant locofoco" to recognize the propriety or refinement of such epithets as "huckleberry boys of New Hanover," when applied to the citizens of this county; neither can we appreciate the wit or alacrity of sneers at the "enlightened State of Edgecombe." But these things are simply matters of taste, and as the Observer is evidently actuated by the meanness of its position and course, it would be a species of cruelty to animals to deprive it of the consolation which it derives from being engaged in the congenial occupation of giving vent to abuse and scurrility.

In reply to the question propounded by the Observer, as to whether we mean to assert that the only way in which an amendment of the constitution can be legally and constitutionally made, is by legislative enactment, we would refer directly to the constitution itself. The second clause of the first section of the fourth article, begins thus: "NO PART of the constitution of this State shall be altered, unless a bill to alter the same shall have been read three times, &c., going on to specify the mode of amendment by legislative enactment and ultimate submission to the people, and concludes thus: "And if, upon comparing the votes given in the whole State, [upon the amendment, when submitted to the people,] it shall appear that a majority of the voters have approved thereof, then, and not otherwise, the same shall become a part of the constitution." We mean distinctly to assert our belief that no amendment or "alteration" can be constitutionally made, otherwise than as prescribed in the constitution, which says emphatically: "No part shall be altered, unless a bill to alter the same shall have been read three times," &c., and that, when all these conditions have been complied with, then, and not otherwise, shall the same become a part of the constitution. The only allusion made to a Convention, is in the following words: "No Convention of the people shall be called by the General Assembly, unless by the concurrence of two-thirds of all the members of each House of the General Assembly." In this there is no specification of the powers of a Convention when called, but, on the contrary, a careful avoidance of such specification. Certainly not a word is said about amending the constitution; whereas, in the next clause, that already alluded to, it is distinctly laid down that the constitution shall be altered by legislative enactment, and not otherwise. Far be it from us to wish or desire to resist the power of the people. We do not pretend to say that a Convention might not form a new constitution, but we do think that it could not, consistently with the words of the constitution, make amendments to the old one.

We repeat that we wish to adhere to the provisions of the constitution; we wish to do all things in accordance with the spirit and intent of that instrument, and we have yet to learn that it is a violation of its provisions to endeavor to effect changes believed to be just and beneficial in the manner plainly prescribed. If it is so, we will, by way of abatement, that we are "ignorant locofocos," and not yet posted up in the doctrines of that transcendental school of politics, of which the Observer is such a distinguished apostle. As for coupling Mr. SEWARD and the Convention whigs of North Carolina, we see nothing so bad in that—the worst thing about it, and which has especially waked up the Observer, is its truth. The whig presses denounce the course of the democrats, although that course is in strict accordance with the Constitution, and in doing so they denounce the Constitution;—what more does SEWARD do? The Observer knows, and knew when his article was penned, that this was the only way in which we coupled them. We would further inform the Observer, that Mr. SEWARD said nothing about the Wilmington Journal. That personage is not so ungrateful as to pass over his friends and fellow whigs of the Observer, to notice our humble sheet.

We would request our friends of the Observer to believe us when we say that we have never understood Democracy to mean the unlimited rule of a bare majority. We believe that minorities have rights, and that these should be protected and held sacred. We have a most holy horror of demagoguery in all its forms and shapes, but more especially of that peculiar form which it exhibits in the columns of the Observer. The Editors of that paper know that the East will not consent to a Convention; and yet knowing this, they continue to agitate for agitation sake, and nothing else. They profess to believe that the present basis of representation is a fair compromise between the East and the West, and yet go for a Convention, the leading advocates of which avow their design to be a change in the basis. They are in favor of the present balance of power in the State, and yet denounce the democratic party as anti-republican, because they wish to maintain it. The plain fact is, that the Observer and its party are opposed to any amendment in the Constitution, and not daring openly to oppose the unmistakable manifestations of the popular will, they endeavor to sneak round it, by proposing what they know to be an impossibility, and at the same time make some small party capital by raising a hypocritical cry in favor of the dear people, for whom they exhibit their respect by calling them "Huckleberry boys," and "ignorant locofocos." Consistency is a jewel.

The Observer is welcome to make all the capital it can, out of the fact that one of the Editors of the Journal was not born in this State. We will further inform the Editors of that paper of a fact of which we suppose they are already aware, that one of us was not born in the United States, but is so "ignorant a locofoco" as not to know that this is a crime for which he is responsible, nor to be able to perceive the bearing it can have upon the matter at issue; neither does he regard it as such an imputation as will cause him to institute a *libel suit* against any Editor who may be little enough to take advantage of it.

WINE CULTURE.—We learn that Mr. JOHN HORN, residing near this place, received a medal at the fair of the South Carolina Institute, for a bottle of Wine, exhibited by him, made from the native Fox Grape of North Carolina. This shows what might be done in the production of Wine in this portion of the State, if proper attention were devoted to the culture of the grape, and the manufacture of the wine.

RHODE ISLAND, U. S. SENATOR.—On the 30th ult., the Legislature of Rhode Island chose CHAS. T. JAMES, Democrat, Senator from this State for six years from the fourth of March next.

Adjournment of the Legislature.—The Legislature of this State adjourned at 1 o'clock on the morning of Wednesday, the 29th ult., after a session of seven days. We give the Standard account of the closing scenes in the Senate and House of Commons. We also give, on another page, the Captions of the Acts passed, for which we are also indebted to the Standard, as we have been during the session for its full and accurate reports of the proceedings of the Legislature. The Standard says that there may be, and no doubt are, some omissions made, and we are informed by one of our members that such is the fact in regard to measures concerning New Hanover county. But it would be foolish to expostulate otherwise, considering the "noise and confusion" amid which it was compiled at the close of the session. [By the way, Gen. Cass denies that he ever used the phrase "noise and confusion."]

In looking over the acts of this session, it is almost impossible to see what more could have been expected than has been done. By this, we do not mean to say that the Legislature has done everything that is right, or that everything which has been done is right—but what we mean is, that its acts have differed very little from what any reasonable man might have expected, from its composition and the circumstances under which it met. We have had some little curiosity to compare the actual business done with our own ideas of what would be done, as expressed in the Journal of Nov. 15th, immediately preceding the meeting of the General Assembly, and we find the only variation of any practical importance to be in regard to the re-districting of the State—or rather the repeal of the Gerrymander of 1846-7. The Free Suffrage bill has passed, and will eventually become a portion of the constitution. As might have been expected, nothing has been appropriated for any work of Internal Improvement. The reaction arising from the large appropriations of the session of 1848-9, is as yet too strong; and although we could have desired the extension of some aid to the Wilmington and Manchester Railroad, we do not feel discouraged nor disappointed, as we hardly expected any. We feel almost certain that it will be given next time—enough to finish what may then be unfinished. We repeat, no reasonable man can be disappointed with the Legislature for having done nothing in the way of appropriations at this session. The difficulty at present is to devise ways and means for meeting the liabilities already incurred. We publish the revenue bill of this Legislature, but without having given it sufficient study to enable us to say, directly, how far it may be in raising enough money to meet the accruing liabilities of the State, although it appears to us that it will not be adequate to the purpose.

Resolutions of thanks were unanimously passed in both Houses to the Speakers respectively, to which Mr. Speaker Edwards and Mr. Speaker Dobbin responded in the most appropriate terms. On adjourning the Senate, Mr. Speaker Edwards said:

GENTLEMEN.—I heartily thank you for your generous approval of my administration of the duties of the Chair. But whatever merit there may be in that administration, it is due rather to you than to any proficiency or skill of my own. By your constant observance of all the rules of order, and courteous deportment in all that concerned your interest as Members and as gentlemen, you rendered the task committed to me of easy performance and not without great pleasure. This might have been expected of the Senate of North Carolina, distinguished as it always has been for the urbanity of its members and their love of order and decorum.

If our common labors, gentlemen, shall be crowned with the happy results which honest intentions and enlightened and patriotic devotion to the public interests—so signally manifest in all your deliberations—always deserve and rarely, if ever, fail to produce, we shall ever be able to recur with pride and delight, to our participation in the public service at the present Session of the General Assembly. May such, gentlemen, be the good fortune of each and all of you, is my fervent wish. If, we find that the contentions in which they had their birth, and to remember them as among the things that have been. In taking leave of each other, and returning home to mingle again with our friends and constituents, let us not forget that though widely separated, we are still brethren of the same family. Let us determine to forget that there is a North Carolina, and the whole of North Carolina, and nothing but North Carolina—always remembering that the highest praise of the good citizen is, that he is dutiful to his country.

I bid you farewell, and pray you to take along with you, my fervent prayers for the health and happiness of each and all of you.

In the House of Commons Mr. Speaker Dobbin, prefaced the proclamation of adjournment with the following remarks:

GENTLEMEN OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS: The time has arrived when our legislative labors must close. The hour of separation is now at hand. I have not language at command to convey to you the grateful emotions I experience from your generous appreciation of my earnest efforts to preside over your deliberations with impartiality and integrity. Gentlemen, I thank you—from my heart I thank you—for this manifestation of kindness in the resolution just adopted.

This theatre on which for many weeks past we have been playing our part, is one where many a birth of the promptings of patriotism—State pride—personal ambition, and sectional jealousy.

Permit me, gentlemen, to tender you my congratulations, that patriotism and State pride have triumphed on this occasion, and to express to you my sincere hope, and my earnest expectation, that your arduous and protracted labors will contribute to the honor of our beloved State, the prosperity and happiness of our common constituents. And if, in moments of excitement, personal ambition, or sectional jealousy and animosity, have prompted the Legislature to inflict a wound—let the wound now be healed—let the very recollection of its existence be chased from the memory by those generous impulses and kindly emotions which we all feel, and cannot stifle at this moment of our parting, perhaps never to meet again.

Gentlemen, I bid you all an affectionate farewell. But before separation, let us, on this occasion of melancholy pleasure, not be content with the renewal of our pledges of personal friendship, but unite in one heartfelt resolve to cultivate and encourage a feeling of affection for our State; to strive not to be unworthy of an ancestry who began the great struggle for liberty in '76; to strive to rouse up that State pride, without which no State can be great. Let us ever be proud of our great country—our Union, but let us love with peculiar affection, the Old North State. Let us determine to forget that there is an "East" and a "West" in our State, but have a patriotism comprehensive enough to take in the mountains of the West and the valleys of the East. But I detain you. Farewell! Peace, prosperity, and happiness attend you! Under the resolutions of the Legislature, the only duty I now have to perform, is to pronounce the House adjourned without day.

NEW YORK AND PHILADELPHIA.—The Philadelphia Bulletin remarks upon a curious fact in connection with the census of New York and Philadelphia. The census of New York City which shows a population of 515,394 inhabitants, also gives them only 37,130 houses to live in, or about one house to every 13,710 persons. The census of Philadelphia makes a population of 407,045 persons, but gives them 61,201 houses to live in, or about one house to every 6,660 persons, a reasonable and probable ratio. If there be no mistake in the New York enumeration, her houses must be crowded beyond anything ever before known in America, and quite equal to the overcrowded towns of the old world.

Adjournment of the Legislature.—The amount of space occupied by the captions of the acts of the late Legislature, prevents our making more than a very brief summary of the acts and measures of Congress, and nothing more is needed. The chief subjects of discussion have been, and are, the French spoliation bill—the California land bill—the French postage bill—and the bill for creating branch mints at New York and San Francisco. The friends of a protective tariff in the House, also made an effort on Wednesday, the 29th ult., to smuggle an amendment into the deficiency bill, while in committee of the whole, having for its object to increase the duties on iron, glass, and other goods. The chairman of the committee ruled the amendment out of order, and his decision was sustained by a vote of 103 to 70. The doctrine of protection is as dead as the United States Bank, and if the manufacturers want to keep what they have got, they had better keep quiet. The cheap postage bill may pass this session, and it may not. The time is nearly up, and as the Senate committee has reported several amendments to the House bill, which must be discussed by the Senate, and then discussed and agreed in by the House, it may be that it will fail of a passage at this session. We cannot tell what will be done with the French spoliation bill. Its passage through the House is doubtful. As for the California land bill, it seems to be a contest between Dr. GWIN and Mr. FARMER, in which the latter, as represented by Mr. BENTON, gets the worst of it. A branch mint will be created at San Francisco, but hardly at New York. Mr. HUNTER, of Va., has introduced a resolution instructing the committee on Finance to inquire into the expediency of coining dollars, half dollars, and quarters, composed of gold and silver, in the proportion of equal values, according to the standard between the two metals as now fixed by law. This would be a sort of marriage between the metals, that might have the effect of preserving the currency from fluctuation, on account of any changes in the relative values of gold and silver; such, at least, is its intent.

Our Members.—Since the adjournment of the Legislature, we have had the pleasure of meeting only one of our members, N. N. NIXON, Esq., Senator from this county, whom we are happy to find in good health and spirits after the laborious business of the session, during which no man was more attentive to his legislative duties, nor more untiring in his exertions to represent the will and promote the interests of his constituents. If success has not in all cases crowned the efforts of our representatives in the General Assembly, we must bear in mind the fact that the Manchester Road does not stand alone, but has merely shared the fate of every other similar project before the Legislature, not one cent having been appropriated for any purpose of Internal Improvement. And if, in some cases, they have mistaken the wishes or differed from the views of any of their constituents, such differences and mistakes are inevitable, and cannot interfere with the verdict of "Well done, good and faithful servants," which Messrs. NIXON, HILL, and POWERS have earned, by a conscientious discharge of their duties, and which, no doubt, they will receive from their constituents.

By some mistake we omitted last week to notice the accession which the legal profession, and the community of Wilmington generally, has received in the person of our gifted friend, D. K. MCRAE, Esq., formerly of Raleigh, but now a citizen of this place, to which he has removed on account of his health. Mr. MCRAE may be found on the corner, immediately in front of the Journal Office, where it is to be hoped that his days may be long, and his clients many.

The Steamship Atlantic.

Nothing has as yet been heard of the Steamer Atlantic. A rumor which reached here from Charleston on Monday last, to the effect that the Captain of the ship Targuin, which arrived at New York on Saturday, reported having seen a large American Steamer without a bowprit, under sail, steering to the Western Islands, proves to be unfounded. There is one thing connected with the loss or detention of the Atlantic, which appears to have been lost sight of, and it is this: The usual passage of steamships between England and America is from ten to fourteen days, and as we know, that in two consecutive cases, the Collins Steamers had to put in for want of coal, it is reasonable to suppose that the same want of foresight, or whatever else it may be called, extended to the provisioning of the ship. If then, the Atlantic was victualled with reference to a trip of 10 to 15 days, a detention of three or four times that length of time, with her immense crew and large number of passengers, might cause something very like hunger, if not starvation. Even supposing the ship to be still afloat, there is every reason to fear the worst consequences from this cause, and the most vigorous efforts should be made to find out her whereabouts if still in the land of the living. There might not be so much *clat*, but there would be quite as much in this as in Mr. GRIMKE's exhibition after Sir JOHN FRANKLIN, a man who is very certainly dead or turned into an Esquimaux, or has found a North Western passage to another world.

We believe there is a law requiring all sea-going vessels to be provisioned for somewhere about a hundred days, but question very much whether it is invariably enforced or complied with. Indeed we have been told that observance is the exception, and non-observance the rule.

NEW YORK SENATOR.—Ex-Governor FISH has received the unanimous nomination of the Whig caucus at Albany, as a candidate for the office of United States Senator from the State of New York, for six years from and after the 4th of March next.

Wilmington and Manchester Railroad.

The Stockholders of the Wilmington, and Manchester Rail Road, held their annual meeting at Marion Court House, S. C., on the 29th and 30th of January. A majority of stock only being present the issuing of bonds was recommended, it requiring two-thirds to authorize the execution of them. An adjourned meeting will be held on the first Wednesday after the second Monday in March next, at the same place, to authorize the issuing of \$600,000 of bonds, to complete the Road.

It was ordered at this meeting, that so soon as the subscription of the town of Wilmington, of \$100,000 is received, that sum is to be invested in the purchase of 3,000 tons of iron, to be put on this end of the Road, commencing at Wilmington.

The whole of the Road is under contract for grading, and about one half completed.

Gen HARRIS was unanimously re-elected President, and the following gentlemen Directors for the ensuing year: Wilmington—N. N. NIXON, J. A. TAYLOR, Henry Nutt, T. D. Walker.

Columbia County—C. A. Smith.

Marion District—J. E. Gregg.

Darlington District—E. W. Charles, G. J. W. McCall.

Sumter District—J. J. Moore, W. A. Muldrow.

We learn, in connection with the proceedings of this meeting, that at an informal meeting of the Board of Directors, after the adjournment of the Stockholders, the President and Engineers were requested to proceed to New York and make the necessary inquiry in relation to a sale of the Bonds, and report to the next meeting of Stockholders.

Commercial, 4th inst.

An act to provide for the increase of the Public Revenue, and for other purposes.
1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, that it be and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same:* That henceforth there shall be levied annually the sum of twenty cents upon every dollar of interest secured or actually owing from or by any solvent debtor or debtors, whether from individuals, companies, corporations, or in any other way; upon all sums of money at interest, whether in this State or out of it at any time during the year next preceding the time when the owner or owners thereof shall give in his, her or their tax list; *Provided,* that guardians shall give in the money of each of their wards as a distinct and separate fund, and not as a fund held in common.

2. *Be it further enacted,* That hereafter there shall be levied annually the sum of twenty cents upon every hundred dollars employed in buying and selling slaves, and that there shall be levied annually the sum of ten cents upon every hundred dollars vested in every other species of trade; and the sum of three cents upon every dollar of dividend or profit actually due or received upon sums of money vested in steam vessels (excepting the profits of such vessels as are under the burden of twenty tons), or vested in stocks of any kind, or in shares of any incorporated or trading company, whether in this State or out of it at any time during the year next preceding the time when the owner or owners thereof shall give in his, her or their tax list; *Provided,* That this act shall only authorize the taxing of such profits as the Banks of this State shall make from trading in stocks and bonds as distinguished from "bills receivable" and "bills payable" for interest, dividend or profit, and an amount equal to the sum of interest, which he, she or they owe or pay or secure to be paid on his, her or their own debt or debts, which shall not be subject to the tax imposed by this act; and *provided further,* that this act shall not extend to the interest on any sum of money deposited in any institution, or to funds appropriated for public or private charities, devoted to the purposes of education, or to the maintenance of the poor or afflicted.

3. *Be it further enacted,* That so much of the capital stock of every merchant or trader, or of any sale or commission merchant, as is now taxed by the 14th section of the 102 chapter of the Revised Statutes, shall be exempt from the provisions of this act; *Provided,* That the interest on all bonds, or notes which any such merchant, jeweler, wholesale or commission merchant may own over and above the amount of the interest upon his own indebtedness and capital stocks, shall not be considered as a part of his capital stock in trade, but shall be subject to the tax imposed by the first section of this act.

4. *Be it further enacted,* That hereafter, there shall be imposed and levied annually the following taxes to-wit: On all Surgeon Dentists, all practicing Physicians, all practicing Lawyers, and on all other persons, (except Ministers of the Gospel of every denomination, and all Clergymen of the Episcopal, the Supreme and Superior Courts) whose practice, salaries of fees, or all together, shall yield an annual income of five hundred dollars, the sum of three dollars for the first five hundred, and two dollars for every additional five hundred dollars.

5. *Be it further enacted,* That there shall be imposed and levied annually a tax of one per centum on all gold and silver plate, and ornamental jewelry, in use by the owner or owners thereof, of the value of fifty dollars or upwards; on all silks, gowns, dresses, barouches, carriages, and all other pleasure vehicles whatever, in use by the owner or owners thereof, of the value of fifty dollars and under one hundred dollars, fifty cents; on all of the value of one hundred dollars and under two hundred dollars, one dollar; on all of the value of two hundred dollars and under three hundred dollars, two dollars; on all of the value of three hundred dollars and under four hundred dollars, three dollars; on all of the value of four hundred dollars and upwards, four dollars; on all gold watches, one dollar; and on all silver watches twenty-five cents, in use, (except such of each as are kept in shops and stores for sale), one dollar each; on all bowie knives, one dollar each; on all cut-throats, fifty cents each; (except such as shall be kept in shops and stores for sale); *Provided however,* that only such pistols, bowie knives, dirks, and sword-canes as are used, worn, or carried about the person of the owner, shall be subject to the above named taxes; on all real estate, except such as shall be exempted by law, one dollar; on all Billiard Tables, one hundred dollars; on all Bowling Allies, whether called "Nine Pin" or "Ten Pin" Allies, or by any other name, twenty-five dollars; on every pack of playing cards, twenty-five cents; and on every other game, five dollars.

6. *Be it further enacted,* That the agent or agents of all insurance companies, not incorporated in this State, shall hereafter pay an annual tax of fifty dollars in every county where an agency shall be established, to be collected and accounted for by the Sheriff of the several counties as other taxes; and in case of non-payment, the agent or agents shall be liable to be arrested, and to pay the tax, or to be imprisoned for a term of one hundred dollars, to be collected by the Sheriff, and to pay the amount of taxes thereon, after deducting six per centum for his commissions; and the said Register shall not be required to register any mortgage or deed of trust, until the person or persons presenting the same, shall have paid the taxes so imposed, in addition to the fees now by law established.

7. *Be it further enacted,* That the agent or agents of all insurance companies, not incorporated in this State, shall hereafter pay an annual tax of fifty dollars in every county where an agency shall be established, to be collected and accounted for by the Sheriff of the several counties as other taxes; and in case of non-payment, the agent or agents shall be liable to be arrested, and to pay the tax, or to be imprisoned for a term of one hundred dollars, to be collected by the Sheriff, and to pay the amount of taxes thereon, after deducting six per centum for his commissions; and the said Register shall not be required to register any mortgage or deed of trust, until the person or persons presenting the same, shall have paid the taxes so imposed, in addition to the fees now by law established.

8. *Be it further enacted,* That every company of circus riders or equestrian performers, and each and every person or company who shall exhibit any collection of animals, commonly known as a menagerie, for reward, shall hereafter pay a tax of fifty dollars in every county in this State, to be paid to the Sheriff thereof fifty dollars; and all Ethiopian serenaders, comic singers, and performers on musical instruments, who exhibit or perform for reward, five dollars, as a tax to the State, to be accounted for by the Sheriff as other taxes; and on paying such tax, the Sheriff who receives the same shall give a license to exhibit and perform in his county, which license shall contain a list of such animals, or personal performances, or other articles to be exhibited, and in that case, such company or person shall be authorized and permitted to perform and exhibit, as aforesaid, in any county, and no other for the space of one year thereafter, and each and every company of circus riders or equestrian performers, or Ethiopian serenaders, comic singers and performers on musical instruments, or exhibitor of any collection of animals, commonly known as menagerie, who shall perform or exhibit in any county in this State, without previously having paid the tax herein directed, shall be liable to a forfeiture of one hundred dollars, to be collected by the Sheriff, by distress and sale of the property of such delinquent, and to be applied one half to the use of the State and the other half to the use of the Sheriff.

9. *Be it further enacted,* That the taxes, by this act imposed, shall be returned on oath to the Justices of the several counties in this State, appointed to take the list of taxable and taxable property; and shall be collected by the Sheriffs of the several counties at the same time, and in the same manner in which they shall collect the State taxes, and shall by them be paid into the Treasury of the State, at the same time and under the same penalties which are now prescribed by law, for the collection and payment of other State taxes.

10. *Be it further enacted,* That every person shall annually render to the Justice of the Peace appointed to take the list of taxable and taxable property, the amount of tax which he, either in his own right, or in the right of any other person or persons whatsoever, either as guardian, attorney, agent or trustee, or in other man-

ner whatsoever is liable, as under the Revenue laws of this State, and it shall be the duty of the said Justice to administer the following oath to each and every person giving a list of taxable and taxable property: You A. B., do solemnly swear, (or affirm, as the case may be), that you, either in your own right, or in the right of any other person or persons whatsoever, either as guardian, attorney, agent or trustee, or in any other manner whatsoever, are not liable for more taxes under the laws of this State, than the amount which you have now listed, and that in all other respects, the list by you now delivered, contains a just and true account of all the property which by law you are bound to list for taxation, to the best of your knowledge and belief; so help you God.

11. It shall be the duty of every Justice of the Peace who shall take a list of the taxable property, before administering the oath aforesaid, to call over to each person giving in his taxables, all the articles and subjects of taxation which he may be bound to list.

12. Each and every person liable to pay taxes by and under the provisions of this act, who shall fail to list his taxable property, or any part thereof, or refuse to take the oath herein prescribed, shall, in addition to the payment of a double tax, forfeit and pay into the Public Treasury the sum of one hundred dollars for each year's failure or refusal; and it shall be the duty of the several Sheriffs aforesaid, to levy, collect and account for the same, as in and to the double tax, unless the County Court shall, within nine months thereafter, on satisfactory causes shown by such delinquent, order said forfeiture to be released and remitted.

13. It shall be the duty of the several Sheriffs to furnish the Attorney General and the Solicitors of their respective circuits, at the first Superior Court which shall happen after the tax lists are placed in their hands for collection, with a list of all the persons liable for taxes under this act, and who have failed to give in their taxable property or any part thereof, and upon such list to furnish the Attorney General and the Solicitors of the several circuits shall have power and authority to file bills in the several Courts of Equity in this State, against each and every person failing to give in his taxables and taxable property as by this act required, and compel a discovery upon oath, which discovery shall not be held and deemed evidence to convict such person for any penalty by this act annexed to such failure.

14. It shall be the duty of the Public Treasurer to have prepared and printed, on suitable paper, forms of tax lists, with all the articles subject to taxation and to be listed under this act, and all other laws now in force, mentioned *seriatim* over the heads of the several counties, and to furnish the same to the Controller of the State, who shall be bound to furnish to each County Court Clerk in this State two copies of the same for each tax collection district in said county; and the cost of preparing and printing the same, shall be paid out of the Public Treasury.

15. It shall be the duty of the Justice appointed to take the list of taxable property, to list the articles herein required to be listed, in separate columns.—And the Clerks of the several County Courts shall record, advertise and return the same to the Comptroller's Office, and the same shall be deemed valid in law, under the same penalties, forfeitures and liabilities as are now prescribed by law in relation to other taxes.

16. It shall be the duty of the Register in each and every county, on or before the first day of September in each and every year, to furnish the Comptroller with a certificate of the name of the clerk of the County Court, and the surties to his bond for the faithful discharge of his duties in office; which certificate, when certified by the Comptroller, shall, on motion of the Treasurer for judgment against any such clerk, and his surties, be deemed equally valid in law, with the bond of such clerk, and the Court shall give judgment and award execution thereon accordingly.

17. If any Register shall fail to furnish the Comptroller with such certificate, as directed in the last section, he shall forfeit and pay the sum of one thousand dollars, in each case, to be recovered by the Treasurer for the use of the State.

18. *Be it further enacted,* That all the persons and property, herein taxed, shall not be liable to be taxed again by the several County Courts, and the same shall be repealed, *provided,* that this repealing clause shall not affect the collection of any taxes now due under the revenue laws of this State.

[Telegraphed for the Baltimore Sun.]

Arrival of the Steamer Canada.

7 Days Later from Europe.

The Royal Mail Steamer Canada arrived here at noon to-day, after a rough and tedious passage. She left Liverpool on the 18th of January, and brings one week's late news from all parts of Europe. Her dates from London are to the 17th ult.

Up to the hour of her arrival, nothing had been heard in Liverpool of the American mail steamer Atlantic, which sailed from Liverpool on the 28th of December, and has now been out thirty-six days. Everything in regard to her fate was mere conjecture. There was some talk, however, that she was still to be heard from, and although an accident must have befallen her, yet her crew and passengers may be safe.

The royal mail steamer Africa arrived at Liverpool on Sunday, 12th January.

England.—Political news possesses no interest of special moment. The papers are mostly filled with speculations relative to the exciting topic likely to engage the early attention of Parliament. They are strongly in favor of a reduction in taxation. Among the most prominent articles named are the wind tax, the salt tax, and the beer tax. FRANCE.—Louis Napoleon appears to have gained for the time being a complete mastery over General Changarnier and the National Assembly.

The National Assembly in acknowledging the right of the Executive power to the disposal of the military and naval forces, has made use of that right, and declares that the General is chief of the army of Paris and deserves the title to confidence which the National Assembly testified to him.

On the sitting of the Assembly on the 3d of January an anxious feeling prevailed among all classes, and the assembly was crowded to excess. An amendment had been proposed and will probably pass. It is stated that the Assembly had no confidence in the new Ministry. At the latest accounts Lamartine was making an able address in defence of the President.

GERMANY.—The advances from the Dutchess to the King of Denmark. Through the instrumentality of Austrian and Prussian Commissioners, the army has been disbanded. The chief members of the Reichstag have returned to Hamburg.

Nothing is yet known definitely of the proceedings of the Dresden Conference. Little doubt appears to be entertained that the result will be the reconciliation of the old diet in Germany.

It is affirmed that the central power, with a large army at its command, has been resolved upon.

From the London Times, Jan. 6.

Sir Henry Bulwer has just established a conspiracy, on the part of the British Government, to select to fill, at a banquet, crowded by enthusiastic New Englanders assembled in celebration of the famous anniversary—Forefathers' Day—be outdone even American eloquence upon American topics, and so piled his delighted audience with the tropes of rhetoric and the brilliancies of metaphor, that he fairly carried the field before him. Yet he had no easy task to perform. Mr. Webster had anticipated every favorite apostrophe, and bled his countrymen through the history of two hundred and thirty years to that moment of pride with which the moiety of a century was closing. But no sooner had Sir Henry warmed into his discourse an elaborated, every familiar form of transatlantic oratory, and without displaying his own allegiance, succeeded in satisfying every aspiration of American pride. In simple truth the two speakers had a straight and obvious course to run.—They could well afford to join hands in congratulation and compliment. At this marked period of history and chronology there are but two civilized governments in the world, the citizens of which could solemnize such a festival as that reported from New York; and the events of the last two years have amply shown that a constitutional monarchy and a constitutional republic differ only in political terms when contrasted with military tyrannies or democratic experiments.

When Mr. Guizot elucidated for the benefit of his countrymen the principles of successful revolutions, he confined his illustrations to two examples, that of England in 1688, and in America in 1776, and he frankly confessed that forms of government signified little so long as the securities of good administration were supplied by the self-denial, forbearance and moderation of the people concerned. No governments can be either durable or prosperous without the submission of individual conceit to the resolutions of the nation as legally declared. There exists in the U. States, no less than in England, a strong and powerful aristocracy, with the established order of affairs, and the violence of political dissent has lately been carried to such a pitch as to elicit suggestions for the abrogation of the constitution itself. But the great body of Americans are sound in their convictions and clear sighted in their views. They have no quarrel with the principles of self-denial, and after a short struggle and a great deal of noise, they declared in the theoretical riots that the magistracy should rule the mob, and in slavery agitation that the constitution should rule the country.

But it was not the independence of the United States, the foundation of the Republic which the New Englanders met to celebrate on the occasion to which we refer. It was an anniversary more completely commanding the sympathies of a British Minister, and well calculated to unite the emotions of common pride the Englishmen of the Old World and the New. Two hundred and thirty years ago, within a few days of the time when the religious convulsions of Germany were inaugurated by the great battle of Prague, a handful of Pilgrim Fathers landed at Cape Cod from the "May flower" barque, after a perilous and stormy voyage across the Atlantic, and on a piece of rising ground, they built a row of small tenements, with a common store house between them. Strong they were in faith, in hope, and resolution, but so straitened were their means that when another batch of pilgrims arrived to share their fortunes, the entertainment provided for the new comers consisted of a single lobster and three fish, and these not caught, but purchased of the Indians, for in the whole colony there was neither hog nor corn. The pilgrims held their own, and transmitted their settlement to their progeny, but with a tenure so precarious that their bones were buried without mark or sign, to preserve the memory of the first of the savages who might one day recover the ground.

Such was the origin of New England—a glorious topic, it must needs be owned, for justifiable declamation. These 41 families are now represented by 3,000,000 souls. From a single point of that settlement, where neither hog nor corn existed, the United States annually 600 ships, manned by 16,000 seamen, to capture the mightiest monsters of the deep. The capital of the colony contains nearly 156,000 inhabitants within its walls; supports 16 daily and 50 weekly newspapers, and employs in the city 250 paper carriers, employing 1,600 horses, respectively of 7 and 8 tons weight, which upon an average conveys 1,000 persons per day. Such is the picture of modern Boston as delineated on the last anniversary of Pilgrim's Day; and happy it is for England and America when their representatives can unite in the celebration of the same. They are statistics, instead of awakening the injuries and forgotten echoes of Bunker's Hill.

That the Americans owe to their ancient stock the qualities which enabled them to found and preserve their system of Commonwealth, they are well entitled to acknowledge without disparagement of their intrinsic powers. They carried with them across the ocean, not only the forms of good government, but the principles of good citizenship. They never built upon political theories, or affected any change except upon sound reasons and a sense of justice. They did not constitute a Republic for a Monarchy in deference to an imaginary code of rights antecedent to recorded laws, but when in pursuance of settled convictions, they had reluctantly renounced an allegiance, they made the provisions in the constitution of the new Government themselves. Little was changed beyond the form of the Executive. They devised no new relations between man and man, nor did they deem themselves competent to reconstitute the frame of civil society. They retained every principle of justice and equity which could be accommodated to a Congress, instead of a King. Far from extemporizing new laws, they preserved in their reverence, even the least desirable attributes of the old, and have only just now reformed their system of procedure when they, their older brethren, are celebrating a like anniversary, and acknowledging the goodness of their example.

These were the principles which preserved them.—Amid a variety of temptations, apparently infinite when viewed from this side of the Atlantic, but perhaps less serious when more closely contemplated, they have always adhered to the principles of justice, and have yielded to the recorded will of society, and that no community can maintain a political existence where every citizen claims the right of promoting by violence his own speculative conceits.

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